Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 27, 1828. [NO. 599.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Clarendon Bridge.

THE undersigned, at the late Term of the Court of Equity, for the County of Cumberland, having been appointed *RECEIVER OF THE TOLLS* collectable at the Clarendon Bridge, & invested with powers for the management of the concerns thereof, hereby gives notice, that all persons wishing a contract for passing and repassing on said Bridge the ensuing year, must make application to him on or before the 1st day of January next, otherwise the same rates of Toll shall be demanded from them as are prescribed by law.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*
November 19, 1828. 98-5w.

Haymount Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will recommence on Monday, the 1st day of December next.
Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1828.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by
J. & S. BIRDSALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted,

By
November 12. E. J. HALE.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson county, N. C. a negro boy who calls his name MIKE, and says he belongs to Isaac Kornegay, of Jones county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law in such case made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISEY, Jailer.
Nov. 13, 1828.

Just Received,

30 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Mulletts,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.
HORTONS & HUTTON.
November 20. 98tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*
50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.
J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828.

Cheese, Nails, &c.

30 Casks Prime Goshen Cheese
40 casks Nails, assorted sizes
20 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy
2 bbls. imitation Holland Gin
4 pipes Madeira, Port, and other Wines
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy
6 qr. casks Malaga Wine
Fresh Almonds and Figs
Raisins and Zante Currants
Fresh Teas, Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.
ALSO,
The remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand.
Wholesale or Retail at Cost.
WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1828—97-3t.

Boarding.

THE Subscriber would take a few Boarders. He has also good Stables, and will accommodate transient persons who may choose to call on him, opposite the Planter's Hotel, Hay street.
JORDAN HOWELL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1828.—97-tf

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.
June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Joseph Hostler,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to that convenient Shop at the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Horace Henderson, where he will be happy to attend to all his old customers, (to whom he takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for their liberal support,) and to all others who wish to be well shaved and to have their hair genteelly and fashionably cut.
Gentlemen attended at their own houses, when desired.
He hopes, by constant attention and skill to merit a continuance of public favor.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12.—97-3t

Saddle, Trunk, & Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of Mr. Joseph Snively, intends to continue the manufacture of
Saddles, Brdles, Harness, &c.
At the Stand lately occupied by him. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep a good assortment.
H. A. CHAMBERS.
September 6. 96-4w.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,
HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash

Bunch Raisins		Scotch Barley	
Prunes and Figs		Imperial	
Soft Shell Almonds		Gunpowder	TEAS.
Palm Nuts and Filberts	do	Young Hyson	
Butter Crackers		Loaf Sugar	
Jamison's water	do.	Coffee	
Seidlitz Powders		Florence Oil	
Soda Powders		A large assortment Glass and Crockery	
Rose Water		Windsor Soap	
Cologne Water		Rose do.	
Cassia and Cloves		Wash Balls	do
Nutmegs and Mace		Best transparent	do
Superior Spanish Cigars		Bar	do
Superior Maccoboy Snuff		Rose lip Salve,	
Scotch	do.	Tooth Powders	
Goshen Butter		Antique Oil	
Cheese		Silver-wire Tooth Brushes	
Mustard		Newburg Ale, &c. &c.	
Salt Petre			
Pepper and Alspice			

Country Merchants and others who wish to purchase Confectionaries, &c. by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.
Fayetteville, October 23. 94-6w.

PACKETS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to run three good schrs. as packets from hence to Wilmington, North Carolina; and that a vessel will sail about every ten days. They are well found, and commanded by sober and experienced captains, who have the privilege of standing their own pilots in the Delaware. Goods sent by this conveyance intended for the back country in North Carolina, will be received by my agent at Wilmington, (Archibald McRae,) and forwarded to Messrs. Hortons & Hutton, or Willkings & Co. of Fayetteville, who will procure wagons and forward them to their places of destination, on the most reasonable terms, and at the least expense possible.
JAMES PATTON, Jr. Commission Merchant.
Smith's wharf, 1st above Race st.
Philadelphia, Oct. 23. 2m.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of December next, being the first day of Cumberland County Court, I will sell, at the court house door in the town of Fayetteville, the following tracts of land, lying in the districts of Carver's creek, Neil's creek, and Averasborough, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827, together with all costs, viz:

1282 acres on Carver's creek, listed by Michael D. King,	tax due	$2 37
200 on Roberts Island, listed by	ditto	64
100 on east side Cape Fear, by Wm. M. King,	1	35
2200 on Cross Creek, by do for estate of J. King,	2	09
150 on Gibson's creek, by Danl Sinclair,		38
623 joining Gully & Walker, by J. Thompson,	3	52
350 Black river by E. Evans for David Evans,	1	33
262 Stony Run, by Nathaniel Giles,	1	60
1 Lot in Averasborough, by Nathan Holder,		64
185 Black river, by Benjamin Moore,		21
221 do do by Lewis Moore,	1	21
200 do do by Hardy Moore for Jno. Hamilton,		76
300 Little river, by Archibald McKeithen,		98
600 Stony Run, by James Wade,	2	88
511 do do by Demsey Warrick,		90
750 Bold branch, by do for Jas. Harvell's Heirs,	1	14
340 Hugh's creek, by Uriah Blanchard,	1	30
210 Buie's creek, by Jesse Branch,	1	40
200 Kinney's creek, by Aldridge Brown,		76
114 Neill's cr'k, by Wm. Cutts for Th. Gardner,		43
617 Black river, by Jonathan Durden,	2	94
292¼ Middle prong, by Frederick Graddy,	1	11
15 Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvell,		66
46 Long branch, by Moses Harvell,		77
650 Neill's creek, by John Jones, J. C.	3	10
100 Black river, by Minton Jones,		38
240 Buie's cr'k, by Elizabeth Norden, (widow)		91
50 Stage road, by Patrick Pleasant,		79
100 Mark's branch, by James Rearden, Jr.		98
1200 Neill's creek, by James Stephens,	10	06
20 Brick-yard branch, by Joseph Stone,		08
144¼ Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,	1	14
133½ do do by Thomas Young	1	11

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.
October 20, 1828.

At the same time and place, and for the same purposes, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, viz:

In Fleehill District:

20 acres joining John Smith, by Wm Hawley	64
100 joining Nathan King, by Ezekiel King,	2 75
54 on Silver run, by Gilbert McCall,	81
114 joining Nathan King, by Robert Norman,	1 71

In Lock's Creek District.

100 acres joining Seawell and others, listed by Theophilus Ortery,	57
187 acres, estate of Wm Beard,	36
100 on Great creek, listed by Arthur Cove,	38
770 on Cedar creek, joining H. Nunnery, by Joseph Chaston,	2 20
200 on Sandy creek, by Abraham Ledden	83
55 on Buckhorn, by Merida Odeam	81
1245 on Gum Swamp, by Absalom Riley,	2 37
435 on Sandy creek, by Wm Riley,	1 65
93 listed by John Riley,	69
1780 on Sandy creek, by Shepherd Seawell	1 28
93 on Lock's creek, by Alexander Taylor	1 66

Willis Creek District.

50 east side of Cape Fear, joining McDonald, by Jesse Anderson,	95
40 on do. do. by David Bryant,	71
675 on Harrison's creek, by Bartram Bryant	1 52
226 joining Butler and Marsh, by Catharine Hodges,	86
195 joining Thos Richardson, by Wm Jordan	74
71 mouth of Willis creek, by Mathew Jordan	87
200 joining county line, by Arch'd McDonald	1 36
338 on Long branch and Swamp creek, by Jesse Newberry for Emily Newberry, dec'd	95
145 on west side Cape Fear, by Jesse Newberry for Mary Newberry, dec'd	95
95 on east side Cape Fear, by Thomas Richardson	65
1200 on Cedar and Harrison's creek, by John Toler,	6 36

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By D. J. McALISTER, Dep. Shff.
October 20, 1828.—94 *tds*

☞ Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Subscriber, by Bond, Note, Account, or otherwise, will present the same for settlement before the 1st January, 1829. ☞ *FURTHER*
☞ I will pay no accounts raised against me after this date, without my written or verbal order.
JOHN MURCHISON, Sen.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1828.—td1 pd

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING House on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER 22.

The Central Railroad is the poor man's friend.

What are the terms in which one of these richer men will explain himself when he would decry a Central Railroad? "There are seasons," he will tell us, "when it is of no consequence to a farmer to be at home. Little can be done by himself or his horses which must be supported, or by his wagon which he is obliged to keep. At such a time he can load with flour, or other articles, put in four or five horses, and go off to Petersburg, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, or elsewhere, and dispose of his productions on the best terms of those markets. In this manner he can do well enough without Railroads or canals. *He is a poor man. He drives his own wagon, and has no pretensions to be a gentleman.* If rich people want better roads, let them make them for themselves. For his part he has no notion of being taxed, or that his neighbours who are poor as himself, shall be taxed, to gratify the rich and answer their purposes."

In this speech, which is not new in the ears of the people, is embodied as copious a collection of error as could well be condensed within so small a compass. In the first place it is not true that there are seasons when it can make no difference to the farmer, whether himself, his horses and his wagon are working at home or abroad. The farmer who cannot find work upon his plantation all the year round, and who really thinks that he can do as well without all the labour here implied upon his farm, as he can with it, only shows that he does not understand his business. It is useless to argue upon such a subject. The assertion here made about the sameness of the result to the faithful and systematick and industrious farmer, is contradictory to common sense. Need we to review the work both in quantity and kind to evince this? Grounds are to be broken up, fences provided or repaired, new lands opened, the timber hauled away, manure collected from every quarter that the old grounds may produce twice or thrice as much, meadows improved, the implements of husbandry renewed and made ready, lands put in the best condition for the ensuing crops, the people superintended so that time and work may not be wasted, beside other name-less and numberless matters, which the good and efficient farmer will not fail to provide, if he can find time. In vain will that man pretend to be an effectual agriculturist, who does not know the maxim, *That a farmer's work is never done.* Would a wise people make such a farmer as this man professes himself, the model for their farmers generally? And would it not be an advantage to such a man's business and prosperity to employ the time and labour of so many days or weeks at home, and send his productions to market at a dollar a ton, instead of a dollar a hundred upon every hundred miles?

2. Another essential error in this popular address is, that the construction of a Railroad must be attended with heavy taxation. The distance from Newbern to Raleigh, over a level country with the proper timber, can be accomplished in three years, if not in less time, provided each taxable poll pays 40 cents annually. To this distance add 40 miles of steamboat navigation to the harbour of Beaufort, and in three years we shall have 140 miles of conveyance upon the Railway and by steamboats from the seacoast into the interior. In three years more, the same tax, with the tolls upon the unfinished part, would extend the like conveyance nearly if not entirely to the mountains.* This is an asseveration not without proof. To disbelieve and contradict without evidence, is to be carried away ourselves and delude others with nothing but theory and imagination.

3. It is most erroneously implied by our orator, that in this mode of marketing with which he professes to be contented, his profits are as great as they would be upon a Railroad, or at least that the difference is too small to be worthy of consideration. The fallacy of this becomes conspicuous by a case which all can understand. The price of carrying a hundred weight from the vicinity of Raleigh to Newbern is a dollar. A load of ten barrels of flour at this rate costs 20 dollars for the transportation. By the Railroad the conveyance would be two dollars at the utmost for the same load. In every load then, 18 dollars is saved to the farmer. By the annual payment of 40 cents a man, amounting in three years to a dollar and twenty cents, the Railroad can be completed through that distance. Is it not evident that in the conveyance of a single load of ten barrels of flour, the farmer, by the Railroad, saves the sum of 16 dollars and eighty cents? It is not true then, that to the farmer of the abler and richer sort, the advantage is no greater, of transportation by the Railroad, than by his present method. As soon as the road is finished, the difference in his favour is 18 dollars upon every load of flour, in a hundred miles.

4. It is further asserted in very plain terms in this popular speech, that the Railroad is almost totally, if not entirely for the gratification and benefit of a certain class of men, whom the orator holds up before his own imagination and that of the people, as proper objects of odium and reproach, because they are chargeable with being wealthy. What particular interest men of vast fortune can have in throwing open the market of the world to all the people of the State, it would require the penetration of a Daniel to divine. With the facilities of carrying to market, the wealthier classes of society, and professional men, if they are included, can certainly have but little concern. They can always get along without Railroads, or Canals, if the great body of the people can do so. If men of vast wealth have any thing to be transported, they are not likely to suffer more by the ordinary method, than the generality of the farming interest, to whom it is undoubtedly of the highest importance to have all the opportunities of trade upon the very easist and least expensive terms. Let no man be deluded with such groundless fancies and fears as are here pressed upon him. The Railroad is the road to riches to every one who can enjoy and will improve its privileges, but to none is it so necessary as to the poorest part of society.

5. We might enlarge much upon the errors of the address, for not one of its assertions will bear inspection, but we hasten to one other and it is the last we shall notice. It is openly insisted by the speaker that himself is poor, and that in this respect he stands upon a footing with the poor farmers of the country. Is it not somewhat strange however, that this declaration should be instantaneously contradicted by the speaker himself, and is it not still more so that he should continue to be credited upon his first assertion notwithstanding the contradiction? This claim to be ranked in the class of the poor is disproved by the very facts which he adduces to show the useleseness of a Railroad. It is the farmer of large property only who can talk with so much ease of his ability to choose times at his own discretion of absence from home and from his affairs, from ten days to two, three, four or five weeks together. It is not the poor man, but the richer sort only who can "put four or five horses into his wagon, loaded with flour or other articles, and go off to Petersburg, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, or elsewhere, and dispose of them on the best terms of those markets." It is no great wonder to hear one who can do all his, boast still further, that for his part he "can do well enough without either Railroads or Canals." Doubtless the man who is able to do all this, can get along without the aid of a Railway. Not only so, but he can go on to become richer than he is; but let him remember that he is not a poor man, nor with the property and feelings which he has, is he the true and proper representative of the poor. It is the very one that cannot do the things so much in his power who is really the poor man, and it is only a flattering and deceptious misapplication of names, to call himself poor, and then to assert, for the assertion is evidently implied, that all others can do as well as he can. Here is a most important distinction between the rich and the poor, when the subject of a Central Railway is under consideration. What is the great object of a Railway? It is to throw open the market of the world alike to every body. It is to prevent it from being any longer said, "*Here* is a farmer so well off, that he is able when he pleases to go to the market often as he goes, ten times his share of the cost of making one; but *there* is a poor man who never can go into the market at all." Here is a wide and most striking difference of privileges. It is such a distinction that whoever shall consider it, will find that it involves the greatest consequences. It implies so much both as to present possessions, and future opportunities of making money and getting through difficulties, that this alone is enough in such a country as ours, and in our situation, to mark off the poor man, and conspicuously to show his decided inferiority in property and power to the rich. And with so glaring a truth as this staring us in the face, shall one of these farmers of the richer class come forth, and be heard with patience and credit by the poor, while he almost insults him with the palpable contradiction, that he too is poor, being a wagoner and no gentleman, but that he can do very well without a Railroad, because with his wagon and horses he can travel with a load at any time to the best market in the country and get the best prices that are going. Let the poor man ask, What benefit or consolation this offers to him, who enjoys no such advantages, and we presume it would puzzle the orator to find a satisfactory reply. No sir, he might say, when you tell me that you are a poor man as well as myself, and would have me infer that because a Railroad is unnecessary to you, it is equally so tome, I can see the difference between us. It is this very difference which makes the poverty of my circumstances. It is this which makes it so very hard, if not impossible for me to struggle above the disadvantages which sink me with an irresistible and disheartening pressure. This contrast sufficiently shows you to be comparatively rich both in possessions and resources, while I am encompassed by necessity, and beaten down from all hopes of enlargement by the straitening traffick, the pitiful prices, and the vexatious and expensive delays of bargaining and collecting payment in a home market.—Tell me no more that if I am poor, you are so likewise, and that we ought to make a common cause against Railroads and all sorts of Internal Improvement. A Central Railroad throws open to all, the universal market, and places us all upon a level. If you are of opinion that you can do without it, to me it is evident that it is my only relief. So far as my suffrage can promote its commencement and prosecution, it shall be steadily and heartily given to an object in which are bound up not only my own prospects, but as I believe, the prospects and prosperity of the country.

That this is a correct conclusion, will still more fully appear from a brief exposition which we shall give before closing this number. Let us then suppose the Central Railway actually to exist and let us see how the poor are especially affected by it. The whole distance through the length of the State, from the sea to the mountains, is little less than annihilated. As to the cost of transportation, it is so much diminished by ten tons to a horse, or 60 tons to a steam carriage, that this too may be almost wholly disregarded. It may be said to be reduced to little or nothing. It is no extravagance then to say that through the whole extent of this road, the market to the one who arrives at it, is but little different from that of a commercial seaport, in the prices both of exports and imports. Mercantile establishments spring up, separately or in villages and towns, wherever the people of the country are likely to be accommodated with trade, and the farmer can sell or buy nearly on the same terms as in Newbern, Norfolk, or Charleston, and with only the slight difference of the transport by sea, from the prices of New York or Philadelphia. These mercantile establishments are not confined to the Railroad itself. They extend out and become scattered through the country on both sides, to the distance of twenty, or thirty, or forty miles, to the north and to the south. In all these cases, merchants reduce prices to the lowest possible, to attract trade, to rival one another, and to prevent the farmer, if he lives off from the Railroad, from the necessity even of going to it with his produce. This places business upon its proper footing. The farmer can now direct all his time and ability exclusively upon his own profession; the merchant strives to accommodate the farmer, in the management of *his* also; and the carrier will convey every thing with the greatest advantage to both.—This is opening the whole market of the world to the whole people. Railroads presently branch off from the main artery, giving a quick and energetic circulaton of trade and wealth to the utmost extremities. In such a state of things, all distinctions are instantly abolished between the poor and the rich. The able and wealthy farmer is immensely benefitted in saving all the difference between the old expensive method of transportation and the new. The poor man can now enjoy the same privileges as the rich. He can now gather up all the little articles he has to spare, the butter, cheese, potatoes, wheat, flaxseed, lard, every production of his own industry or that of his family, pack them neatly together, and in a few miles, in fine weather, and with a light heart, carry them into a market literally ten times better than he could by the old method, though he had all the means of wagons and horses possessed by the rich. Now the poor and helpless widow, left to contend with the difficulties and anxieties of a numerous family, and who is able to cultivate a few acres of ground, can place her orphan boy upon the back of a horse with even two or three bushels of grain, or whatever she has to spare, and in a few hours he is in as good a market for prices, or payment in cash or goods, as the richest man in the country. No matter if she lives at a distance from the Railroad. To be any where upon that is scarcely different from being at Newbern, and even at the utmost possible removal of 40 or 50 miles from it, by the enterprise and emulation of merchants, the difference for carriage is altogether trifling. Now there is no longer need for the vast and expensive wagons and powerful teams, the earth groaning under their weight, and the stunning noise of the bells swelling the owner's bosom with pride and exultation over others less favored than himself, while he carries off the fruits of his poor neighbour's toil, purchased upon the most pinching prices in a home market, that he may enrich himself with their profits in the market of the world. Now a single horse, a cart, or a wagon light enough for one or two animals is sufficient. Upon one of those with her spirited little urchin of a brother by her side, the lithe and buxom daughter of the family, the rose in her cheek, the cherry on her lip, and the beam of bright prospects in her eye, can enjoy the interests of purchases from the merchant, upon far better terms than the most skilful shopman may hope to effect. Now the man who has a few sheep or animals of any kind to spare from his flock, can make them their own carriers, save the expense of transportation, and have all the advantages of selling in the universal market, as well as he who is able to buy up hundreds and drive them into distant parts of the country, and into other States.

But we shall enlarge no further upon this part of the subject. We presume that no doubt can remain of the great truth which we set out to make apparent, that a commercial thoroughfare, like that of a Central Railroad, is peculiarly necessary for the relief of the poor. It gives an open vent to all the productions of the State into the market of the world, and operates conspicuously for the benefit of all, but especially it is essential to that large and important portion of the people, whose indigence and restricted circumstances are such that they are wholly shut out from the [illegible] enjoyed by others.

October 27, 1828. CARL[illegible]

*See Number XIII of this series.

Mr. Monroe.—It appears by an address which the citizens of Albemarle, (Va.) have made to the public, that the final blow has been struck upon the property of Mr. Monroe, and that in consequence, houseless and pennyless, he has left that neighborhood, and we suppose the State. We have for some time understood that this result was inevitable, and that he would be obliged to leave a place which has been his residence for fifty years. It is not, therefore, improbable that he has or may become a resident of this city, where also resides one of his daughters married to Samuel L. Governeur, Esq. The late neighbors of Mr. Monroe in Albemarle, evince a generous friendship and sympathy for their venerable friend, and have not seen, without efforts to arrest it, the calamity which has separated Mr. Monroe from them. They have made a strong appeal to the citizens of that section, as well as our country generaliy, accompanied with minute and interesting facts, showing the pecuniary sacrifices made by Mr. Monroe, during half a century of public service at home and abroad. It is yet the object and the hope of the citizens of Albemarle, that Legislative aid will be extended in a case fraught with so much personal hardship, not in the way of a grant or pension, but as a remuneration for losses actually sustained by Mr. Monroe, while in the public employ. Of the validity of these claims upon the Government, or in relation to them in any wise, we are not prepared to say any thing, other than that it must be the wish of every generous heart, to see them examined promptly, and interpreted most liberally and kindly. Venerating as we do, all that devoted race of Revolutionary patriots, of whom Mr. Monroe is among the last, we are anxious that, amid the general prosperity and universal happiness diffused by their labors, their last days should be their best days.—As New Yorkers, too, we cannot but be affected with the spectacle of an aged patriot leaving his native and beloved State, and coming among us for bread. "*An old man, broken with the storms of State, has come to lay his bones among you!*"—*Nat. Adv.*

The United States' ship *Erie* sailed from New York on the 10th inst. with Gen. Harrison, Minister of the United States to Colombia. Gen. Vervier, special commissioner of the King of the Netherlands, also went out in this vessel.

"*Fare one dollar and found.*"—In these words are headed several of the advertisements of the New York and Albany steamboats. We shall expect to be *paid* for taking a trip soon.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FOREIGN.

New York, Nov. 15.

The Sylvanus Jenkins from Liverpool, brings us London files to the 9th ult. inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 10th. This is only one day later than the accounts received last week by the Leeds from London; and there is, in truth, little additional intelligence of a positive character.

The Russians, it would seem, had actually commenced retrogade movements, and the Courier of the 8th considers the campaign of this season as ended. The Turks, it is said in an article we take from the Morning Herald of the 9th, were in the intoxication of victory.

The Courier of the 7th continuing to insist that "no ground of war has *yet* been afforded by any of the European powers," takes pains to explain that this opinion strenuously maintained, does not arise from any dread of war, or from any unwillingness or inability on the part of England to go to war, in a just and necessary cause. The continental journals on the other hand, treat of a general war as probable.

The markets for grain and cotton had risen. We give the latest quotations, and take leave with regard to the first article, grain, again to caution our speculators against excess.

From the London Morning Herald of 9th Oct.

We have just received, by express, the Gazette de France, dated Oct. 7, and the other Journals of the 6th of October. The only news which they contain is in a letter from Constantinople, of 12th September, which says.

"The Turks are still in the intoxication of victory, but great alarm had been excited by the arrival of the Russians near Bourgas. On receiving this news the Grand Vizier stopped at Adrianople. He appears to have entered into concert with Hussein Pacha to attempt to relieve Varna. The measures for the defence of the capital are actively prosecuted. On the 7th of September fifteen thousand Kurdish cavalry landed at the Dardanelles, and at the environs of Constantinople took the road to Choumla; but the taxes in the capital continue to increase, and business is at a stand. Great care, however, is taken to provide for the wants of the people. The Caimacan has lately made a general inspection of bakers' shops; on this occasion twenty bakers were nailed by the ears to their own doors. During this cruel operation several of them smoked their pipes with the greatest indifference."

The accounts from Odessa of the absolute prohibition of exporting corn, have made a very painful impression at Constantinople, and the consequences may be fatal.

Vienna, Sept. 22.

The Russian Bulletin of Sept. 9th detailing the affairs which have taken place near Choumla, has produced here a great sensation. It is believed that the Grand Vizier, after his junction with Hussein Bey, will renew the attack upon general retreat on their part [illegible] be the consequence. But even should they beat the Turks and enter Varna, it is almost sure that they will recross the Danube to take up cantonments during the autumn and winter. The Emperor Nicholas promised the Empress, when he quitted her, that he should soon see her in St. Petersburgh.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Oct. 7.

The great advance in the price of grain in the London market, and, indeed, in almost every market in the kingdom, has kept the trade here, during the past week, in a very active state, and extensive operations have been continually going on, at daily improving prices.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Oct. 9.

The sales of the week are 15,000 bags. The prices of short stapled American are advanced 1-8d. per pound—those of the others are not altered. The import is 2,400 bags, namely, 1,500 American, and 900 Demerara.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, November 19.

By the packet ship *New York*, from Liverpool, we have London papers to the 17th ultimo; and by the Frances I. from Havre, Paris papers to the 16th.

The general result of the information furnished by these arrivals, is of a nature to confirm our previous accounts of the entire failure of the Russians in their attack upon Turkey. The imperial forces are in full retreat for the Danube, too happy if the important passes on that river still held by the Turks, do not prevent their re-crossing it; without which, famine and disease will spare the Turks the task of destroying them. There is no safety for the Russian troops, short of getting back into the Principalities. The Emperor Nicholas has ordered a new levy of soldiers equal to 4 men of every 500 of the population. This levy is to extend to the whole empire, with the exception of Bessarabia and Georgia. The preamble of the manifesto is in the following terms:—"Notwithstanding the success of our arms in the present war against the Ottoman Porte, and our sincere wish to put an end to hostilities, the enemy, by his refusal to listen to our proposals for peace and by his obstinacy, obliges us to take new measures for prosecuting this war; and we consider it necessary to make our army complete." (Estimating the population liable to the levy now ordered, at 30,000,000, the number of recruits will be 240,000 men.)

It seems an odd process of proving "the success" of the Russian arms, to call upon the nation for more help.

The health of the King of England had been a source of solicitude. The Courier, however, assures its readers, that his attack was only gout, and that he was again convalescent. The Duke of Clarence is also said to be better.

The price of grain had fallen, and a further fall was anticipated. The London Courier of Friday, the 17th, says on this subject—"We refer our readers with pleasure to our corn exchange report of this day, where fine English wheat sold full 10s. a quarter lower than on Monday last. Free, as well as foreign bonded wheat, experienced a similar decline."

It is stated that the yellow fever has made its appearance in Cadiz and the south of Spain.

The Queen of Wirtemburg, aged 63, (formerly Princess Royal of England) died at Leedwegsburg, on the 6th of October, of dropsy in the chest.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Charge d'Affaires, left London for Paris on the 13th ult.

The Courier speaks of the blockake of the Dardanelles as a measure by which Russia has "seceded" from the treaty of July—and expresses a hope that England and France will soon be able to return again "to their natural and unquestionable state of neutrality."

From the London Sun.

The Journal du Commerce received by the mail, brings accounts from Franklin to the 9th inst. stating that although no official accounts had been published for several days past, private letters have been received from Berlin, saying, that the second army under the command of Count Wittgenstein, was dispersed. Whole Regiments of Cavalry were dismounted;—the want of water was so great that three roubles were given for a bottle of water. It was reported on the 'Change at Frankfort that the siege of Varna was raised, and that the Russian Army was in full retreat to the Danube.

Liverpool, October 13.

We have nothing to add to the accounts from the seat of war given in another part of our paper, except that despatches were received on Thursday morning from Lord Heylesbury, dated from Odessa, on the 26th, and conveying intelligence from Varna of the 21st ult., at which period the place had not surrendered, nor had any assault been made upon it.

From the Liverpool Chronicle.

Arrest of Mr. Lawless.—By the *Freemen's Journal* of yesterday, which we have just received, we learn that Dublin was thrown into a state of very great excitement, by the arrest of Mr. Lawless. Mr. Lawless was taken into custody on a charge of sedition, by Mr. Ferrell, under a warrant from Judge Burton. Mr. L. accompanied by Mr. Shiel, Mr. Brady, Mr. Stanton, and others, attended the police officer to the Judge's Chambers where he gave bail himself in £500, and two sureties in a like sum, for his appearance at the next assizes for the county of Monaghan, and was then released from custody.

From the Liverpool Albion, of October 20.

Intelligence from the Seat of War.—The reverses sustained by the Russians appear to have been fully equal to what has been stated in the Austrian papers. On the 3d inst. letters had been received from Constantinople, containing extracts from several Turkish bulletins, announcing fresh victories over the Russians. Among these are the Turks, who were in ful[illegible] sortie by 25,000 These troops are stated to have attacked with such fury the Russian corps under General Roth, that, notwithstanding the courage and intrepidity of the Russians, they were forced to give way on every point, and, after the loss of some of their best officers, to leave in the hands of the enemy 30 pieces of artillery and most of their ammunition. These letters announce that the Sultan, from his continued success, finding that he could, without dishonour, treat for peace with the Russians, had signified his willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries for that purpose; but, as the basis of that proposed treaty was to be a renunciation by Russia of the demands made by her at the commencement of the campaign, it was not supposed that Russia would accede to the proposal; but, on the contrary, that she would consider it as an insulting demonstration of Turkish insolence under the influence of victory.

Bucharest Sept. 20.—The accounts from the theatre of war become more and more serious.

On the 9th, Hussein Bey being informed of the preparations of the Russians to evacuate, made a general attack upon their entrenchments. The Imperial troops displayed the most brilliant valor, and repulsed him; but, nevertheless, they fell back to Jenibaza, where they stopped only one day, and prepared to retreat towards Bazardjik. The privations of all kinds have produced excessive misery in the ranks of the Muscovites. The road to Jenibazar is literally covered with the dead, sick, and wounded, and carcasses of Russian horses. Such ravages have been caused by the excessive heat of the climate, which could not be overcome by the most admirable perseverance, and all the efforts of incomparable valour.

Bucharest, Sept. 22.—The Russian Army, which retreated from before Schumla, arrived on the 15th of September, at Bajardschick. It was presumed that it would not delay to continue its march to Isaktchka.

Liverpool Markets, Oct. 11.

COTTON.—The import this week is 3,425 bags, and the sales reach 22,530, including 9600 bowends at 5 7-8 to 7 3-8. 2000 bags have been taken on speculation, and prices may be considered to have advanced 1-8 to 1-4d. per lb.

Grain.—A Liverpool paper of the 17th October, says—"It is now generally understood, that owing to the unfavourable nature of the last season, the harvest has been from one third to one fourth under an average one, and as, for several years past, the home growth has nearly equalled the consumption, and, consequently, has been principally depended upon for a supply, it becomes of importance that the public should be made aware of the deficiency, and prudently, and in time, take the measures necessary to ameliorate the evil anticipated.

On this head a London contemporary says—"Parliament must interfere; and the first step must be to suspend the new corn law till August or September next. Although the recent advance will, in a few weeks, raise the average above the highest price of the scale of duties, the existence of the law is a check upon importation. The dread of a decline at a future date, and, with it, a pressure of heavy duties, must deter speculators from procuring supplies from distant quarters. The Baltic will be speedily closed by the winter; the Black Sea is closed by political occurrence; it is to the U. States, in the first instance, that a supply must be looked for, and to the Baltic for May or June next. Importations must be encouraged, if not by bounties as in 1800, at least by the removal of all duties, and especially those duties which rise as the rice fall, and add to the importers loss."

In the mean time, adds the Liverpool Editor, it will be well that the inhabitants of every town and village of the kingdom should assemble for the purpose of remonstrating with the Government, respectfully, but firmly, on the present threatening aspect of affairs.

Cotton.—The import this week is 6004 bags, and the sales amount to not less than 31,160 bags, (including 10,000 taken by speculators) and prices have advanced full 1-8d to 1-4d per lb. on Brazils, and 1-8d on the inferior qualities of Boweds, Alabamas, and Orleans.

From the National Intelligencer.

Political Legerdemain.—The following anonymous letter, which we have copied literally, came to hand on Sunday, by mail, with the New York post mark on it. The hand writing is studiously disguised; and, though it looks like an old acquaintance, we cannot make it out. We leave it to the curiosity of the reader. If the object of the writer be serious, he is a sorry knave. If it be ludicrous merely, he has failed of his purpose, and we have the laugh on our side by exposing it.

New York, 14th Nov. 1828.

SIR: It is now [illegible] too true that only 14 votes for Adams have been obtained in this State. The cause of the Administration is lost, unless saved by a miracle, which is hardly to be expected. *Cannot the matter be brought into the House of Representatives by some political legerdemain*, by inducing Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Lousiana, and Maryland, to vote for Mr. Clay? There then being *three* candidates, would not the choice devolve upon the House of Representatives as a matter of course? The idea is certainly worth the consideration of those concerned—Messrs. A. and C.

Mr. A. seems to have no art of *tact* or *talent* in doing any thing for himself in the way of electioneering or of arranging matters. Mr. C. might *possibly* bring this thing about.

Some thousands spent in this State, in the country, would have secured 18 or 20 Electors. The Jacksonians spent large sums. Van B. and other leading politicians in this State, ought, by offices, or promises, or mon—y, to have been secured a year since. But 'tis too late to talk thus—things are as they are—and can any thing be done? "Aye, there's the rub."

Could these *hints* (pretty plain hints too) be in any way *hinted* or plainly suggested to *certain persons*, in Washington, there is a *possibility* that something might be done. Some would suggest the idea of *buying* over a sufficient number of the Electors in this or some other State, to give Mr. A. a majority!!

V.

Sir Robert Walpole used to say, "every man has his price"!!!

It is unnecessary to say that this letter is not intended for the press, but written in the hope that its contents may be, by you, tho't upon, and if not chimerical, acted upon.

We concur entirely with the Marylander in the opinion which it expresses in the subjoined paragraph, of the project suggested by the Commercial Advertiser, for preventing the elevation of General Jackson to the Presidency. A transaction more prejudicial to the public character, or more destructive of public confidence, and faith in our institutions, could hardly result from the late ex[illegible] contest, than such a violation of the popular trust on the part of the Electors; and it would, in our view, be more to be deprecated than the elevation of any citizen whatever to the Chief Magistracy, whom a majority of the People had declared worthy of the office.—*Nat. Int.*

"We have copied into our paper, to day, from the New York Commercial Advertiser, an article containing a suggestion for Virginia, and some of the other States, to vote for JUDGE MARSHALL, with a view of defeating an election of President by Colleges, and of carrying the appointment to the House of Representatives, where the friends of Mr. Adams are recommended to join the South, and thus prevent the election of General Jackson. There is fortunately no possible chance of carrying this plan into operation; but if there were, we should object to it *in toto*. As much as we have, and do now, deplore the election of Gen. Jackson, we are utterly averse from pursuing any course to insure his rejection, which could in the slightest degree, infringe upon the rights of the people, or interfere with a constitutional expression of their voice, in a matter of such grave import as the election of the Chief Magistrate."—*Marylander.*

From the Journal of Commerce.

A criminal prosecution has been issued at Boston against Theodore Lyman, Jr. Esq., for a publication implying that the Hon. Mr. Webster was guilty of holding a traitorous correspondence with Great Britain, as alleged in the National Intelligencer by authority of Mr. Adams, against some persons indefinite. The prosecution is made on complaint of Mr. Webster for a malicious libel. This trial will be one of considerable interest to the country, and will perhaps call out the merits of Mr. Adams' charges against some of the leading men in Massachusetts. It is intimated that President Adams and Governor Giles will be summoned as witnesses on this interesting trial. The Jackson Republican, speaking of this subject, holds the following language:

"It is not probable that this interesting prosecution will be brought to an immediate close. Among other testimony which it may be important for the defendant to obtain, is that of Governor Giles and President Adams. The latter now to a certainty will cease to be officially detained in Washington after the 3d of March next, and in all probability will soon after become a citizen of this state, and be subject to the jurisdiction of our courts."

If the prosecution should be sustained, Mr. Adams ought, in conscience, to pay the fine and costs of prosecution. The Jackson Republican has been conducted from its onset with the greatest mildness and decorum; and if it has said nothing worse of Mr. Webster than that he was calumniated by Mr. Adams, we do not see any very strong grounds for censure. A more interesting trial than this will be, if the whole merits of the question are fully and fairly discussed, has not often been heard in a court of law.

N. Y. E. Post.

The Common Council of the City of New York has liberally, and much to its honor, voted a donation of five hundred dollars to JOSEPH LANCASTER, author of the valuable system of education which bears his name, who is now in New York, reduced, by misfortune, to a state of want.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AGREEMENT.

An honorable senator, member of the Bar and supporter of the present Administration, received, a few weeks since, from a Jacksonian, one hundred dollars, as a consideration for an agreement in writing to pay the Jacksonian one cent for the first electoral vote above one hundred and thirty, which Gen. Jackson will obtain, two cents for the second, four for the third, eight for the fourth, and so on, doubling for each additional vote. The lawyer on receiving the $100 pocketed it with great apparent satisfaction, declaring, that "he had never obtained a fee so easily in his life!"—From present appearances, however, the result may not be so agreeable to him, as it will be amusing to some of your readers to examine the following calculation, extended only to thirty votes, which number at least it is probable Gen. Jackson will receive above 130. It may be gratifying to the senator's friends to learn, that the Jacksonian has liberally offered to release him on the payment of ten thousand dollars!

1	- -	1	16	-	367 68
2	- -	2	17	-	735 36
3	- -	4	18	-	1470 72
4	- -	8	19	-	2,941 44
5	- -	16	20	-	5,882 88
6	- -	32	21	-	11,786 76
7	- -	64	22	-	23,531 52
8	- -	$1 28	23	-	47,063 04
9	- -	2 56	24	-	94,126 08
10	- -	5 12	25	-	188,252 16
11	- -	10 24	26	-	376,504 32
12	- -	20 48	27	-	753,008 64
13	- -	40 96	28	-	1,506,017 28
14	- -	81 92	29	-	3,012,034 56
15	- -	163 84	30	-	6,024,069 12

Mexico.—Letters from Vera Cruz, of the 29th of September, are received in New York. They announce the fact of the election of Pedraza, as President of the Republic, and that the Government had succeeded in obtaining a loan of 500,000 dollars as soon as the result of the election was known. General Rincon is Governor of Vera Cruz. St. Ana remained in possession of Perote, but an ample force was on the march to subdue him.—According to these advices, every thing was favorable to the speedy restoration of tranquility.

A letter to the Editors from Dr. Weeks, the respectable Physician who attends the family of the Ex-President Monroe, says, under date of November 14—"You announced in your paper, of yesterday, upon the authority of the friends of Col. Monroe, 'that this venerable statesman and patriot is recovering from the effects of the severe fall from his horse which he lately experienced.' This is literally true, but his recovery from the effects of the fall has been very much retarded by a severe attack of the remitting type.—The fever, however, is now subdued and the injury upon the ankle is improving. Yet the debility induced is extreme, which will necessarily render his recovery very tedious. Notwithstanding the great debility which prevails, however, I think his recovery is now certain."

Postmaster at New York.—S. L. Governeur, [illegible] has been appointed Postmaster of that city. Mr. Governeur is the son-in-law of Col. Monroe, and though a gentleman of high respectability, to whom the attention of the Government might well be drawn for his individual and estimable qualities, the appointment has no doubt been made with a particular and kind regard to the feelings of Col. Monroe, to whom it will, without doubt, prove a source of comfort.—*Gazette.*

William Creighton, junior, (at present a Representative in Congress from the State of Ohio, and just re-elected for another term,) has been appointed, by the President, Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Ohio, in the room of Judge Byrd, deceased, and has accepted the appointment.—*N. Int.*

The Kentucky expressions are very forcible. "To go the whole hog," means to sink every minor difficulty and attempt the main point. "To go the hog round," is to have an "if" or an "unless" in the conditions; it has a double meaning, and comes far short of the whole hog; it is to be "on the fence."

Good Retort.—"I was charmed," says Lord Oxford, "with the answer of a poor man in Bedlam, who was insulted by an apprentice, because he would not tell him *why* he was confined." The unhappy creature at last said, "Because God Almighty has deprived me of that which you never had."

WILL DRAW

Next Tuesday,

THE UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

NO. 13.

Highest Prize,

$20,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	39	of	100	
1 of	6,000	39	of	80	
1 of	4,000	39	of	60	
1 of	3,000	39	of	50	
1 of	1,490	78	of	30	
5 of	1,000	312	of	20	
10 of	500	4446	of	10	
39 of	120				
Whole Ticket	$10	*Quarter*	2	50	
Half	5				

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Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ All orders from any part of the United States will be promptly attended to, if addressed as above.

Nov. 20, 1828.—98-3t

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

The Speaker presented the following letter from the Hon. Nathaniel Macon:

BUCK SPRING, 14th Nov. 1828.

The General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,—Age and infirmity render it proper for me to retire from public service. I therefore resign the appointment of Senator to the Senate of the United States, that of Trustee of the University of this State, and that of Justice of the Peace for the county of Warren.

In retiring from the service of the State, I have words to convey to the Legislature, and, through them, to the People, my thanks and gratitude for their kindness and the confidence reposed in me. These are feelings which words cannot express. Marks of this kind. I may however be permitted to say that no person can be under more obligations to this State than I am to North Carolina, nor feel them more strongly; and that duty alone has induced me to resign.

I am, gentlemen, with the utmost respect and esteem, your obedient and humble servant.

NATHL. MACON.

Thursday, Nov. 20.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment of their standing committees:

Committee of Finance.

William Davidson, Tryam McFarland, Hardy M. Croom, Edward Ward, John L. Bailey, Alexander Gray, Athan A. McDowell, Louis D. Wilson.

On Claims.

Thomas Love, Lawson Alexander, Arch. McDermid, Gabriel Sherrard, Wm. B. Mears, David Mackew, W. W. Boddie, Charles Hinton.

On Propositions and Grievances.

Michael Reinhardt, Emanuel Shober, Chas. Marshall, M. McInnis, —— Pugh, George O. Adam, J. J. Williams, Maurice Smith.

On Privileges and Elections.

Martin Shuford, Abner Franklin, Alex. McNeill, John Joiner, Willis Riddick, Stephen Miller, Jos. Matthews, Jos. Ramsay.

On Agriculture.

Alexander Gray, W. W. Boddie, Richard Jones, Gabriel Sherrard, John Scott.

On Education.

James Mebane, Hardy B. Croom, Thos. T. Hunt, H. J. G. Ruffin, Abner Franklin.

Friday, Nov. 21.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Beaufort, a committee on the Militia Laws and Public Arms was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Williams, Ward, McDowell, Wilson and M'Eachin.

Mr. M'Farland presented a bill for the education of the poor children of the State of North Carolina; also a bill to repeal an act passed in 1823, to regulate the County Courts of Richmond—which bills were read the first time, and the first mentioned ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Croom, a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Croom, Hinton, Franklin of Surry, Brodnax, and Williams of Martin, were appointed to enquire into and report upon the expediency of reducing the damages now given by law on bills of Exchange.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn,

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed, to take into consideration the expediency of reducing the price of vacant and unappropriated lands.

On the part of the Senate, the committee consists of Messrs. Wellborn, Mears, Franklin of Surry, M'Dearmid and M'Neill.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1823, regulating the County Courts, of Richmond, passed its second and third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from the House of Commons, stating that they have passed a bill to establish Bethel Academy, in Duplin county, and to incorporate the Trustees thereof—a bill appointing Commissioners for the town of Snow Hill, in Greene County, and a bill to encourage the destruction of Wolves in Ashe—which having been read three times, were ordered to be *enrolled*. [They are therefore Laws.]

The following bills were presented.—By Mr. M'Innis, a bill for the inspection of Steam Mill Lumber. By Mr. Reinhardt, a bill giving compensation to Patrollers. These bills were read the first time, and the last mentioned referred to the Judiciary committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Mr. Potter presented a bill to reduce and fix the salaries and fees of certain public officers therein named. [Provides that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall receive $1500 per annum—the Judges of the Superior Courts $60 for every Court they hold—the Public Treasurer $1200—the Comptroller $800—and proposes also to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State, and the fees of the Clerks of the several Courts—though the retrenchment contemplated in the offices last named, is not stated.]

Mr. Gaston made a question of order and objected to the passage of the bill, on the ground that it was irregular to pass a bill before the organization of both Houses of the Assembly. The Speaker decided it to be in order. From this decision Mr. G. appealed—which appeal was sustained by the House, and the bill, on motion, was ordered to lie on the table. After the House were informed of the organization of the Senate, the said bill was read the first time, and referred to a Select Joint Committee—consisting on the part of this House of Messrs. Potter, Swain, Newland, Edmondson and Battle.

Wednesday, Nov. 19.

On Motion of Mr. Swain,

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be instructed to obtain and communicate to this House as early as practicable, a detailed statement of the accounts of the State Bank of North Carolina, and the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear with the State of North Carolina, from the period of the establishment of these Institutions to the close of the last fiscal year.

The following members were named by the Speaker to constitute a Committee on the Judiciary:—Messrs. Nash, Gaston, Swain, Spruill, Waddell, Eccles, Potter, Wheeler and Bynum.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

The House proceeded to the appointment its standing Committees, which are as fol-ws.

Committee of Claims.

W. W. Stedman, Wilson B. Webster, Marshal ckinson, John Sasser, George E. Spruill, Benja- Sharpe, John Clement, Henry A. Martin, David wland, Andrew H. Loretz, Edward Williams, n Kerr, John Smith, Nathan Gibson, Wesley es, James H. Ruffin.

Of Propositions and Grievances.

. J. Montgomery, William S. Mhoon, George itfield, John M. Bryan, Roderick B. Garey, Ben- in Wilkinson, Caleb Stephens, William Wright, lliam A. Morris, Neill Nicholson, Thomas Webb, ert Potter, Richard Allison, Francis L. Simpson, n Clayton, James Webb.

On Education.

osiah M'Kiel, John Pool, Thos. W. Blackledge, iah O. Watson, R. B. Pierce, William Branch, e R. Simmons, William L. Hall, Thomas Boykin, lcolm Purcell, Nath'l G. Smith, Frederick Nash, . C. Mendenhall, William M'Lean, David L. ain, Bartlett Shipp.

Of Finance.

William Gaston, Jesse A. Bynum, Joseph Hodges, es Wyche, Charles Fisher, Anderson Mitchell, n Pool, John Walker.

On Agriculture.

noch Ball, Joseph Watford, Gideon Bass, William Jones, Joseph Gillespie, William S. Larkins, rren Alford, William Wadsworth, Owen B. Cox, es Rhodes, John Stockard, Thomas Hampton, uben Kendall, Ninian Edmonston, Mark Brittain, gh Walker.

On Internal Improvements.

ohn H. Wheeler, William Gregory, David W. den, John B. Jasper, Jesse Cooper, Richard d, John Walker, Thomas Smith, John D Eccles, exander M'Neill, James Wyche, Hugh Waddell, illiam Bethell, Mordecai Fleming, James Graham, th'l Gordon.

On Privileges and Elections.

Daniel N. Bateman, Thomas Sanderson, Emanuel man, James Harper, Joseph N. S. Rogers, Sa- el Whitaker, Joseph J. Brooks, Joseph M. Bogle, ederick Battle, Frederick Foy, John J. M'Millan, id Underwood, Josiah Tyson, Joseph Blackwood, n Saintclair, James Callaway.

On motion of Mr. Potter, that part of the overnor's Message relating to the Banks, s referred to a select committee. This mmittee consists of Messrs. Potter, Brit- n of Burke, Ruffin, Mendenhall, Branch, ain, Eccles, Spruill, and Graham.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, so much as re- es to the Tariff, was referred to a select mmittee. This Committee consists of essrs. Bynum, Gaston, Shipp, Nash, and hoon.

The various parts of the Governor's Mes- e were referred to appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Potter, the Public Trea- rer was requested to lay before this House mediately, a transcript of so much of his nual Report as embraces the annual expo- ion of the several Banks of this State, from e periods at which they were established.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill to repeal an t, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid for va- nt lands, which passed its first reading; and Mr. Wheeler presented a bill to explain an t passed in 1827, to reduce the number of tty musters to *two* in the year, which was ad and referred to the Military committee.

Friday, Nov. 21.

On motion of Mr. Nash, the Judici[illegible] com- ee were instructed to enquire whether a- *amendment is necessary* in the law as it n stands on the subject of the trial of pri- ers charged with a capital offence, with ve to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gillespie presented a bill to establish thell Academy in the county of Duplin, d to incorporate the Trustees thereof— hich having been read 3 times were ordered be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Mhoon, the Judiciary mmittee were instructed to enquire what terations, if any, are necessary in the laws this State, upon the subject of Widows' wer.

Saturday, Nov. 22.

The Speaker laid before the House, the re- rt of William Robards, surviving Commis- oner appointed to superintend the sale of e property of the late Treasurer, John Hay- ood, which was referred to the committee of nance, and ordered to be printed. [It ap- ars from this statement that the sum aris- g from the sale of the lands and negroes of e late Treasurer, (after deducting a fourth f the amount produced by the sale of lands ven to Mrs. Haywood, in lieu of her dow- r,) is $32,341 25.]

Messrs. Clayton, Gregory, Blackledge, lexander, and Brittain of Haywood, were ppointed, on the part of this House, a com- ittee to join that from the Senate, to en- ire into the expediency of reducing the ice of vacant lands.

Mr. Wright presented a bill to incorporate ine Lodge, No. 87, of Sampson county, hich passed three readings, and was ordered o be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Bozman, the Judiciary ommittee were instructed to enquire into the xpediency of establishing a separate and dis- inct Court of Equity.

Mr. F. G. Smith submitted a resolution hich was negatived, instructing the Military ommittee to enquire into the expediency of educing the number of petty musters in the ear to *one* only.

Mr. Eccles presented the petition of John lack, Sheriff of Cumberland, which was eferred to the committee of Propositions and rievances.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, a message as sent to the Senate, proposing the appoint- ent of a select joint committee, to enquire nto the expediency of electing Sheriffs by he people.

Mr. Potter submitted a resolution, which as, however, laid on the table, to add to he committee on Banks. Messrs. Mitchell, impson, Pierce, James Webb, Bethell, Bo- ie, Edmonston, and N. G. Smith; and hat said committee be directed to enquire nto the following points:—

1st. The mode in which the stock of the several anks was raisd and paid.

2d. The amount of specie on hand at the time they ere into operation, and at other periods since.

3d. The amount of notes put into circulation by e Banks, from time to time since their organization.

4th. The amount of notes discounted, from time to me, since their organization.

5th. The amount of debts due them, from time to time, since their organization.

6th. Whether they have paid specie, on demand, for their notes, since their organization.

7th. Whether they have observed that provision of their charters, which requires that they shall take six per cent. on account of their bonds and discounts, and *no more*.

8th. Whether they have not carried on a system of extortion against those indebted to them, by requiring them to pay the attornies of the Banks, large and illegal fees, as the only condition on which they should be allowed to renew their notes, on which suit had been brought; and any other point which the committee may deem worthy of investigation; and that the said committee, in order that they may be enabled to prosecute their enquiry effectually, be authorized to send for persons and papers, and examine the same on oath or otherwise, and that the said committee be authorized to command the attendance of the officers of this House as their executive officers.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, 1828.

ELECTION RETURNS.

To the polite attention of our friends of the Raleigh Star, we are indebted for a slip containing the following *official* statement of the votes at the late election:

	Jackson.	*Adams.*
Anson county,	701	494
Ashe.	319	107
Beaufort,	372	625
Brunswick,	149	175
Buncombe,	762	111
Burke,	1314	211
Bertie,	571	210
Cabarrus,	428	321
Chowan,	225	69
Columbus,	300	40
Cumberland,	321	325
Caswell,	941	26
Chatham,	698	409
Craven,	550	399
Camden,	426	65
Carteret,	325	350
Currituck,	396	35
Davidson,	849	234
Duplin,	546	132
Edgecomb,	902	111
Franklin,	630	82
Guilford,	546	970
Gates,	424	85
Granville,	342	162
Greene,	203	146
Haywood,	953	3
Halifax,	765	60
Hertford,	379	159
Hyde,	247	88
Iredell,	563	571
Johnston,	418	183
Jones,	212	215
Lenoir,	252	111
Lincoln,	1191	429
Martin,	461	198
Montgomery,	564	331
Mecklenburg,	1194	376
Moore,	515	90
New Hanover,	668	147
Nash,	453	57
Northampton,	562	228
Onslow,	476	105
Orange,	1057	440
Perquimons,	301	134
Person,	393	24
Pitt,	329	485
Pasquotank,	373	293
Randolph,	417	619
Richmond,	358	209
Rockingham,	989	110
Robeson,	879	544
Rowan,	1197	321
Rutherford,	1214	53
Sampson,	599	120
Stokes,	1190	245
Surry,	1190	272
Tyrrell,	273	20
Warren,	532	33
Wake,	1037	266
Wayne,	538	282
Washington,	315	62
Wilkes,	699	310
	37,857	13,918

Majority for Jackson, 23,939.

It will be observed that only eight counties, viz: Beaufort, Brunswick. Carteret, Guilford, Iredell, Jones, Pitt, and Randolph, have given majorities for Adams; and they have not, together, given so great a majority for Adams as either Burke or Rutherford has given for Jackson.

OHIO.

A letter from the seat of Government, informs, that the Governor and Secretary of State had just concluded the counting of the electoral votes, and that the Jackson Ticket had a majority of 4183 votes, besides a number rejected for informality in the returns.

NEW YORK.

The *ascertained* result of the Electoral Election in New York gives eighteen Electors for Jackson, and sixteen for Adams. The Electoral College chuses the two others, which will make the vote of the State, 20 for Jackson, and 16 for Adams.

KENTUCKY.

The latest accounts estimate the Jackson majority at from 5 to 8 thousand.

INDIANA.

Letters from this State render it almost certain that it will go for Jackson, by 2 or 3000 majority. It had been given up to the Administration.

No returns from Louisiana or Rhode Island, in both of which the race has been a close one. We venture to predict that both have voted for Jackson, leaving Mr. Adams only 79 votes, viz. Maine 8, Massachusetts 15, Vermont 7, New Hampshire 8, Connecticut 8, New York 16, New Jersey 8, Delaware 3, and Maryland 6.

The new Cabinet.—We had expected that the papers would be filled with conjectures as to the Cabinet of the new President; but they are all silent. Gen. Jackson no doubt keeps his own counsel on the matter, and would not let his left hand know what his right intends. But it is a matter of sufficient importance to justify many a surmise. We therefore take the liberty of suggesting, that either Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren will be the Secretary of State, either of whom would no doubt prefer it to his present office. Should it not be offered to Mr. Calhoun, then Col. Drayton, of S. C. may come in as Secretary of War. Mr. McLane, of Delaware, will, we hope, be Secretary of the Treasury. The Post Master General fills his present office too well to be translated to any other.—And now, having filled three, and perhaps four, of the Departments, we think it but fair and *modest* to leave the selection of the Secretary of the Navy and Attorney General to some other of the corps Editorial.

The Hon. John Branch has been re-elected Senator to Congress for six years from the 4th of March next, when his present term of service will expire. And we understand that the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Macon's resignation is likely to be filled by our present excellent and talented Governor, whose late able and interesting Message has won its way to all hearts in this section of the State.

General Lafayette.—A letter has been received by a gentleman of New York, (says the Courier of that city) from General Lafayette, announcing his intention to visit the United States about the beginning of next month.

Congress will meet on Monday next. Several of the Members have passed through this town on their way to Washington, viz: Mr. King, of the Senate, from Alabama, Mr. Berrien and Mr. Prince, of the Senate, from Georgia, and Messrs. McDuffie, Martin, Drayton, and Carter, of South Carolina, and Haynes, of Georgia, all of the House of Representatives. All of these, except Messrs. King and Carter, left here on Tuesday morning, in an extra Stage for Norfolk.

The late news from Europe is important. It shews that the Russian and Turkish war has taken a turn never contemplated, in this country, at least. To the generality of our readers, however, we suspect that the decline of the price of grain, and the rise of cotton, will be quite as interesting news.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

☞We are again compelled by the press of matter, to omit our extended Prices Current. The following must suffice for the present week.

Cotton, $9 a 9¼; Bagging, yard. 20 a 24. Bacon 6 a 8. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, a 16½. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour. $6½ a 6¾; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85 a 90. Lard, 7 a 7½; Lead, 8 50 a 9. Shot, per bag, 2 50 a 2 75. Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses. 37 a 40. Nails, cut, 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats. 22 a 25. Sugar common 10¼ a 11, prime 11 a 12. Salt, Liv. 90. T. Island. 80. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey. 35 a 37. Wheat $1 a 1 10.

Our River is now high, and all is animation, not only on its bosom, but in our streets. Goods were taken on board the Steam Boat Henrietta, from the stores in Wilmington, on Thursday morning last, and were in store here on the following morning. And produce purchased here on Monday was by the same boat to be landed in Wilmington on Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.—These facilities are of importance, not only to the merchant, but to the planter, who always gets better prices while they exist.

The prices of Wheat, Flour, Cotton, &c. stated in our prices current, are fully supported.

The New York Morning Courier of the 20th, says. "The accounts by the New York will materially affect the prices of Flour and Grain throughout the country. To what price it may fall, however, it is impossible to foretell. Our market yesterday was in a very unsettled state. For New York and Southern Flour, $8 12 to $8 25 was asked, but few sales. There is no Western Grain in market: there are 5000 bushels Southern unsold."

The Bank of Cape Fear.—Passing into the Bank a day or two ago, we observed a late Resolution of the Board, directing the officers to pay out its own notes for Discounts, and to require no more than ½ per cent. for checks upon the North. In addition to this, we are assured, that in no instance since the memorable meeting of Stockholders in January last, has a demand for payment of its notes been refused. It is therefore emphatically a *Specie-paying Bank.*

The next Presidential Election.—Ridiculous as it may seem, and certainly is, some of the New York papers are already discussing the claims of three eminent individuals to the Presidential chair in 1833! The individuals named are John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, and Smith Thompson.

It seems to be expected, on all hands, and we doubt not, justly, that Gen. Jackson will not wish to serve more than one term; and for our part we shall be glad to see an amendment to the Constitution adopted, making a President ineligible for more than one term, say of 4 or 6 years; the latter period would perhaps be the better, as it would give full time for the bitter feelings engendered by one of these contests to subside. There would be some respite from the din of battle, and some of our brethren of the type might be enabled to pass a short period at least in peace, with no inducement to slander or blackguard the great men of the nation. This would be a happy era. Did the Constitution limit the period of service to one term of 4 or 6 years, the President, having no motive to court present popularity, would be at liberty to devote his whole mind to the consideration of the measures calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of the country. Besides, there would never be an opposition to the *man* in office, such as sometimes leads to the indiscriminate condemnation of his measures, for the purpose of rendering him unpopular. Should an opposition arise, it would be one of "*measures, not men.*"

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. DAVID L. EVANS, to Miss REBECCA CADE, daughter of Waddle Cade, Esq.

DIED,

On Saturday 22d inst., Gen. HARDY HOLMES, of Sampson county, aged 77 years.

At Col. David Hooks', Duplin county, on the 24th inst., CADER BRYAN, of Sampson, aged 30 years.

By this Morning's Mail.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Nov. 26.

On Monday last, Hon. *John Branch* was elected by the Legislature, a Senator in Congress from this State, for six years. There was no opposing candidate, though there were 34 scattering votes.

The election of a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. *Macon*, will take place on to-morrow. The candidates are Governor *Iredell* and General *Montfort Stokes*, and I think the result doubtful, though it may seem strange to you. The East has so long filled these appointments, that it will operate in favor of the General.

J. L. Bailey, Esq. of Pasquotank, was on Monday elected Solicitor of the first Judicial circuit, *vice* David L. Swain, resigned. The votes were, for Bailey 99, Jas. S. Jones 47, Jesse Wilson 15, Matthias Palmer 13, and S. T. Sawyer 7.

The election for Attorney General comes on, on Friday next. The candidates are R. H. Jones, Charles Manly, P. H. Mangum, Thos. P. Devereux, Thos. W. Blackledge, and R. M. Saunders.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Fisher introduced a series of very important resolutions, on the subject of the Banks—a topic which, like Aaron's rod, swallows up almost every thing else. They will doubtless appear in the papers of this City, and are too long for me to transcribe. The principal object of them, however, is to provide for the creation of a Bank of the State, by consolidating all other Banks. One article of the resolutions, proposes to borrow, *One million of dollars* in specie, redeemable by the State at distant periods, which shall be subscribed by the State to the Bank.

A bill was introduced yesterday, also in the House of Commons, to provide for the issuing of $130,000 in Treasury Notes, to be divided equally between the counties of the State, and by them to be expended on works of Internal Improvement, under the direction of the Board.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, Nov. 19, P. I. Tillinghast's Boat Eliza, with Salt, to owner & S. W. Tillinghast, Dry Goods and Groceries, to C. & P. Mallett, S. W. Tillinghast, and N. Hunt Jr. of Guilford.

Also, Hortons & Hutton's boat Glasgow, with Salt, Wines, and Sugar, to owners, Dry Goods, Crockery and Hardware, to N. H. Horton, Hillsboro', Chairs to H. Campbell, and Sugars to T. J. Curtis.

Also, on Friday last, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, in 24 hours from Wilmington, with pole boat Jackson in tow, to Willkings & Co., Agents, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Saddlery, Cloathing, &c., to James Kyle, Williams & Fenn, Charles T. Haigh, Henry L. Jones, Joseph Arey, Lt. Wm. Martin, U. S. Army, Kenan P. Morgan, R. F. Yarbrough, Willkings & Co. and others.

Also, John Waddill, Jr's Boat John Parker, with Dry Goods and Hardware to R. F. Yarbrough, Isham Blake, Jr., Thompson & Huntington, Jno. Murphey, Lewis Brown, H. L. Jones, T. J. Curtis, N. H. Horton, Benj. Elliot, Jas. Kyle, McBee & Reinhardt, N. Hunt, Hall & Johnson, James Hadlock.

Also, McNeill & Kirkland's Boat, Only Son, with Salt and Fish to owners, Salt, Coffee, Molasses, Sugar, &c. to John Waddill, Jr., J. M. Dobbin, Th. J. Curtis, C. & P. Mallett, R. F. Yarbrough, and Thos. Clancy & Co. of Hillsborough.

Also, on the 24th, Hall & Johnson's Boat, Washington, with Salt for Whitehead & Fuller, Wm. McIntyre, A Taylor, and Salt and Fish to owners.

Departed, on Tuesday morning last, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with a full load of Cotton and Flour.

Also, on Saturday last, P. I. Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with Wheat, Flour, and Cotton.

Also, Jno. Waddill, Jr's. Boat John Parker, with Cotton for T. J. Curtis and owner.

Also, McNeill & Kirkland's Boat, Only Son, with full cargo of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c.

On the 23d, Hortons & Hutton's Boat, Glasgow, with full cargo of Seed, Flour and Cotton.

On the 24th, Hortons & Hutton's Boat, Despatch, with full cargo of Flaxseed and Flour.

Also, Hall & Johnson's Boat, Washington, with Flour, for Whitehead & Fuller and owners.

Also, this morning, the Steam Boat Company's Boat Jackson, full cargo Flaxseed, Flour and Cotton.

Dancing Assemblies.

☞Subscribers to the ASSEMBLIES for the present season, are requested to meet at the Lafayette Hotel, this evening, at 7 o'clock, to make necessary arrangements. [Thursday, Nov. 27.

Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the Subscribers, on the evening of the 19th or 20th inst., a dark bay *HORSE*, 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, with a scar behind his left ear, his mane lies on the left side of his neck, with a short switch tail. Twenty five Dollars reward will be paid on conviction of the thief, or Ten Dollars on delivery of the Horse to the Subscribers.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov. 1828. 99tf.

Divison Orders.

THE following Regiments of Infantry, composing a part of the Second Division of North Carolina Militia, with the Cavalry and Artillery in their several Districts, are ordered to parade for Review and Inspection, at their respective Muster Grounds, as follows:

The 2d Regiment of Richmond, Col. Shaw, at Laurel Hill, on Saturday, the 14th of February.

The 1st Regiment of Anson, Col. Anderson, at Wadesborough, on Monday, the 16th.

The 2d Regiment of Anson, Col. Smith, at Lanesville, on Tuesday, the 17th.

The 1st Regiment of Richmond, Col. Robeson, at Dockery's Store, on Wednesday, the 18th.

The Regiment of Moore, Col. Jackson, at Carthage, on Friday, the 20th.

The 2d Regiment of Cumberland, Colonel Hodges, at McLean's Mills, on Saturday, the 21st.

The 1st Regiment of Cumberland, Col. Elliott, at Fayetteville, on Monday. the 23d.

The Regiment of Sampson, Col. Boykin, at Clinton, on Wednesday, the 25th.

The Reviews will take place precisely at 12 o'clock, and the Inspections immediately after.

By order of Maj. Gen. McKAY,

JOHN MACRAE, *Division Inspector.*

Fayetteville, 20th Nov. 1828. 99-4w.

FACTOR

And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly, *Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske, *Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin, *Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark, *John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W Ayer, *S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828. 99tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

Sales at Auction.

ON Tuesday, Dec. 2d, will be sold, by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, the residue of a STOCK OF GOODS, of a House declining business, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Cutlery, &c. &c.

Terms liberal, made known at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO. *Aucts.*

Nov. 25, 1828.

Fashionable Millinery.

Mrs. M. Shackelford,

NORTH EAST CORNER MARKET SQUARE,

HAS just received her Fall and Winter supply of *Fashionable MILLINERY*, consisting, in part, of the following, viz:—Fancy silk and satin Bonnets, the latest and most approved Paris fashions, Leghorn and straw Hats, fancy Head Dresses, chinchilla Hats for children, rich garniture Ribbons, belt do., artificial Flowers, a great variety, ostrich, down and vulture Feathers, Frizzetts, Puff Curls and Ringlets, Thibet Handkerchiefs, fancy gauze and silk do., bobinet lace Veils, black lace ditto, green and white gauze do., bobinet Laces and Collars, thread Laces, blue, black, satin and Marcelain, black Italian Lustring, black Sinchews and satin Levantine, rich bonnet Satins, silk Plushes and Velvets, black and white gauzes, Do. do. Italian Crapes, Do. do. Areophene, black and white silk Hose, horse-skin Gloves, white silk do., sewing Silks, brown Barege, Swiss, book & mull Muslins, brown Cambrick, puff Reticules, fancy Baskets, Bandboxes by the nest, floss Thread and Cotton, shell and horn tuck and side Combs, fancy Soaps, Macasser and Antique Oils, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Nov. 27. 99tf.

P. S. Old Leghorn Hats bleached and altered to look equal, if not superior to new.

More New Goods.

THE Subscriber has received by the last arrivals from New York, and is now opening in addition to his former stock, the following *GOODS*, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

Extra blue and black Saxony Cloths, very superior,
Dark mixt, steel grey and drab cassimeres,
Handsome Valentia, swandown, and silk vestings,
cases very superior Irish linens,
4-4 fine gauze and Welch flannels,
A large assortment of dark and steel mixt sattinets, of every quality.
Brown, bleached and sea-island shirtings,
3-4, 4-4 & 7-8 American dark ginghams, some very handsome, a new article,
New style fancy prints, a variety,
Ladies' morocco walking and dress shoes,
Light and dark coloured prunella do.
Misses and children's coloured boots and shoes,
Handsome Swiss, book, mull and jaconet muslins,
A beautiful assortment of belt ribbons,
Cap, gauze and taffeta ribbons, all widths, entirely new,
Extra good dark and light horse-skin gloves,
Knitting and darning worsted, &c. &c.,

With a variety of other Goods, which makes his assortment very complete.

HENRY L. JONES.

November 27. 99tf.

Nine Valuable Negroes, &c.

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by David Stephenson to the Subscriber, on the 3d March, 1827, and recorded in the Register's Office at March Term, 1827, for the purposes therein mentioned, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Town House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st December next,

9 *Valuable Negroes.*

One Milch Cow; Also, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. set forth in said Deed of Trust.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.—Sale commences at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH AREY, Trustee,
L. FITZHARRIS, Auct'r.

Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1828.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will commence on Monday the 1st of December, and conclude on the evening of the following day. The exercises will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

P. S. The Principal will receive a few boarders.

November 18. 99-tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the morning of the 26th instant, about 20 miles south of this place, while on my way to Georgia, a likely negro man named *ABEL*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a light complexion, and has a very pleasing countenance when spoken to; has a scar on his left leg, occasioned by a cut from a scythe, he had on when he left me a roundabout jacket and common homespun pantaloons. I purchased him of Nathaniel Robards of Wake county, and he formerly belonged to the Widow Ridley. I have reasons to believe that he will aim for the town of Halifax in this State. All persons owning or commanding boats or vessels are forbid harboring or carrying him away. The above reward will be paid to any person who will lodge him in jail and give me information so that I get him. Any information addressed to Mr. A. B. Davis, Milledgeville, Georgia, will be thankfully received. E. F. LUMSDEN.

Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 27. 99-6wpd.

POETRY.

From the Charleston Courier.

A FRAGMENT.

have seen young Spring flowers their gay leaflets wave,
And around them rich perfumes were playing;
Yet I knew they were blossoming over a grave,
Where Beauty and Youth were decaying;
And few as they gaz'd, might have deem'd, that beneath
Those beautiful blossoms, was ruin and death!

I have look'd on the Ocean, and seen a bright gleam
Of sunshine, with glory arraying its breast;
While the glad waves so blissfully sporting would seem
To say, that beneath all was brilliant and blest;
Alas! but I knew there was treachery there,
And the *surface alone*, was illumin'd and fair!

I have seen a gay smile, and beheld a bright eye,
And mirth seemed in each to be beaming;
And the light laugh's wild carol have heard flitting by,
Yet I knew, ah! too well—'twas all *seeming;*
For the joy beaming face, and the spirits so gay,
Concealed a sad heart, where Hope shed not a ray.

S.

Christian Almanac,

For 1829, For sale by
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 13.—97-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received their fall supply, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware,	*Cotton Cards,*
Cutlery,	*Wool Do.*
Roram Hats,	*Writing Paper,*
Beaver Do.	*Letter Do.*
Leghorn and	*Spelling Books,*
Straw Bonnets.	

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance, at their store on Hay Street, opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, Nov. 12—97-6w.

Notice.

E. E. LEWIS, on the 15th of March, 1828, for a valuable consideration, assigned all debts and claims due him by notes, judgments, executions, bonds, receipts, book accounts, &c., both in law and equity, to J. S. Mitchell

All persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized to collect and settle said claims, and will be in this place on or before the 1st of December next, and remain some weeks for that purpose. Persons who hold any of the above claims for collection, are requested to communicate to the Subscriber, either by mail or otherwise, the situation of the same.

A. JOHNSON, Attorney
For J. S. MITCHELL.
Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1828.—95-1f3t

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.
Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

Feathers and Rags.

THE Subscribers will pay cash for a quantity of *Live Geese FEATHERS.* Also, for 10,000 lbs. of clean cotton and linen *RAGS,* suitable for Paper Makers.

WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30. 95-6w.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.
August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES,* of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.
August 18. 84tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders.

H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9 1827. 92-tf

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.
October 30. 95-tf.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. ft. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira, } WINES.
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr.
½ chest Hyson } TEAS.
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants of this place and in the Country, that the Steam Boat is in fine order; the Lighters are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of low water. Warehouses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of goods and for the storage of cotton. They assure the public, that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy their patronage.

The Subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton or other produce.

WILLKINGS & CO.
October 2, 1828. 91-2m.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.
October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

New Cheap *Fancy Store.*

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7 8 & 4 4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces. all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced,
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25,

Real Estate FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town House, on Tuesday the 2d of December next, that commodious and pleasant

Dwelling House and Lot,

with improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Maiden Lane, and known as the property formerly belonging to A. F. Bowell. The lot contains one acre. I need not add how *very* convenient this residence is to the business part of the town.

One other Lot containing 1-4 of an acre, with a small house thereon, adjoining D. McColl, running back to the creek, and fronting the street leading from Maiden Lane to the creek.

200 acres of Land, adjoining Daniel McNeill Esq's lands, south side of Rock Fish, near the Bridge, and convenient to Brister's Mills. The land is well timbered.

50 acres adjoining Thos. Davis, Esq. at the lower mills, on which is an excellent spring of water. This tract is about 7 miles from Town; would make a desirable summer residence. The title will be made unquestionable.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

SAM'L WILLIAMS, Trustee.
of Isaac Williams.
L. FITZHARRIS, Auctioneer.
Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 96 ts.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offer for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosqnito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin,
Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, Executor.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Fayetteville Cotton Factory

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory offered to Country Merchants and others in Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M Robbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.
August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. peach Brandy,
15 do apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Sattre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. Those leaving on Wednesday reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.
June 1828. 76tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists of part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union Cassimeres, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Bombazines, circassians and bombazettes
Super White Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rich black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McRAE
Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.